

BEST AVAILABLE COPY**REMARKS**

Claims 1-15 and 17 are pending in this application; and in the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims all of these claims under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over the prior art, principally U.S. Patent 6,834,297 (Peiffer, et al.) In particular, claims 1-4, 6-9, 11-14 and 17 were rejected as being unpatentable over Peiffer, et al. in view of a document "Web Workshop Javascript" (Lemay, et al.); and Claims 5, 10 and 15 were rejected as being unpatentable over Peiffer, et al. in view of U.S. Patent 6,163,780 (Ross).

Independent Claims 1, 6 and 11 are herein being amended to better describe the subject matters of these claims. Claims 2, 7 and 12 are being amended to remove features being added to Claims 1, 6 and 11, respectively; and Claims 4, 5, 9, 10, 14 and 15 are being amended to emphasize the differences between these claims and the prior art.

For the reasons presented below, Claims 1-15 and 17 patentably distinguish over the prior art and are allowable. The Examiner is, accordingly, asked to reconsider and to withdraw the rejections of Claims 1-15 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. 103, and to allow these claims.

As discussed in the present application, the instant invention relates to methods and systems for preparing files for downloading over computer networks, and more specifically, for reducing the size of files before downloading the files. In the preferred embodiment, a web browser at a client computer asks a server computer for a file; and in response to this request, the server computer reduces the size of the requested file and then downloads the reduced size file to the browser.

Generally, the size of the file is reduced by removing pre-identified matter, including both renderable and non-renderable data, from the file. For example, unused logic blocks and duplicate functions may be removed, and recurring identifiers may be shortened. In order to remove unused logic blocks, the present invention identifies logic blocks that are unused and

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then removes those unused blocks. Similarly, to remove duplicate functions, the preferred embodiment of the invention identifies functions that are duplicated in the file, and replaces those identified, duplicated functions with a reference to a single function in a library.

The references of record do not show or suggest reducing the size of a web content file, in order to prepare that file for downloading over a computer network, by identifying logic blocks that are unused in the file and removing those identified, unused logic blocks.

In particular, Peiffer, et al, the primary reference relied on by the Examiner to reject the claims, discloses a procedure for accelerating data transmission over a computer network, and, in particular, filtering data from a web resource to increase the speed at which this resource can be transmitted over a network. In this procedure, at least a portion of an original web resource is processed to form a size-optimized web resource having a smaller file size than the original web resource, and that size-optimized web resource is sent to the remote client.

Peiffer, et al, in the Abstract and in column 2, indicates that the data that are filleted may include whitespace, comments, hard returns, meta tags, keywords, or other data. In the Office Action, the Examiner cited these portions of Peiffer, et al. as teaching that unused logic blocks are removed. Applicants respectfully submit that these portions of Peiffer, et al. do not teach removing unused logic blocks. This is because, in order to remove an unused logic block, it must first be determined whether a particular logic block is or is not unused.

It is important to recognize that there is a significant difference between removing unused logic blocks and other types of data, such as whitespaces and comments, expressly mentioned in Peiffer, et al. Specifically, these other types of data can be removed automatically wherever they are found; while logic blocks cannot. Before a logic block can be removed, it must first be determined, as mentioned above, whether the logic block is or is not unused.

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Peiffer, et al. does not expressly teach removing unused logic blocks, and it follows that this reference does not teach or suggest identifying unused logic blocks in the web resource.

The other references of record also fail to teach or suggest this feature of the present invention.

For instance, Lemay is a book on working with Javascript. The Examiner has cited specific portions of Lemay, including page 227, line 10 to page 229, line 9 for its disclosure of several Javascript features. It is important to note, however, these features of Lemay are not used to remove data from a text file. Lemay, in contrast, teaches how to use Javascript to add graphics – not how to remove script language while maintaining the page layout.

Ross describes procedures for condensing computer code. The system disclosed in this reference works with byte code, while the present invention works with the scripting language. Byte code is the highest level of abstraction. Because of this, Ross and the present invention address very different situations, and the teaching of Ross provide little, if any guidance to those of ordinary skill in the art on how to reduce a web file while maintaining the page layout.

Independent Claims 1, 6 and 11 describe the above-discussed feature of this invention. Specifically, each of these claims describes the feature of identifying unused logic blocks in the web content file, and removing those identified, unused logic blocks from that file.

In light of the above-discussed differences between Claims 1, 6 and 11 and the prior art, and because of the advantages associated with those differences, Claims 1, 6 and 11 patentably distinguish over the prior art and are allowable. Claims 2-5 and 17 are dependent from Claim 1 and are allowable therewith. Similarly, Claims 7-10 are dependent from Claim 6 and are allowable therewith; and Claims 12-15 are dependent from, and are allowable with, Claim 11.

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In addition to the foregoing, Applicants note that the feature expressly set forth in Claims 5, 10 and 15 is an important, non-obvious advancement over the prior art.


To elaborate, these claims describe the feature of identifying duplicated functions in the web content file, and replacing those identified, duplicated functions with a reference to a single function in a library.

In rejecting Claims 5, 10 and 15, the Examiner, in the Office Action, noted that Peiffer, et al. does not disclose the feature described in these claims, but argued that Ross does. Applicants respectfully disagree. In particular, Ross does not disclose or suggest identifying duplicated functions and replacing those identified, duplicated functions with the reference to the single function in the library.

With the Ross procedure, various identifiers are replaced with corresponding index references. If the Ross teachings were applied to Peiffer, et al, then data item of a particular type would be replaced with an index reference. This is not what Claims 5, 10 and 15 describe. Instead, the invention, as described in these claims, first identifies duplicate functions, and then replaces those duplicate functions. As described in Claims 5, 10 and 15, the invention is not to replace each function of a specified type, as is suggested by Ross, but instead, is to first identify duplicate functions, and replace those duplicate functions. This Ross does not disclose or suggest.

In view of the above-remarks, the Examiner is asked to reconsider and to withdraw the rejections of Claims 1-15 and 17 under 35 U.S.C. 103, and to allow these claims. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference with Applicants' Attorneys would be advantageous to the disposition of this case, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,


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